

THE NATION'S TRIBUTE TO ITS WARRIORS

By EDWARD B. CLARK COPYRIGHT 1909 BY W. PATTERSON

WASHINGTON.—In the fall the Grant monument in the Botanical garden of Washington will be unveiled and dedicated. It is to be the most imposing statue in the capital city, fit, it is said, to do full justice to the memory of the foremost soldier who fought on the side of the Union.

The pedestal for the Grant memorial is al-

the purposes of remembrance of the nation's great. The statue of Gen. Sherman, an equestrian memorial, was unveiled five years ago. It faces the Treasury

on behalf of the emperor by his personal envoy, the German ambassador. President Roosevelt made the principal address of the day, accepting the bronze figure on behalf of the American people. Other addresses were made by Lieut.-Gen. Chaf-

at by his favor to the American people, but except in a few instances this query took the form of good-natured curiosity rather than of resentment.

On the afternoon of January 10, 1905, an attempt was made to blow up the statue of Frederick the Great. No serious damage resulted and there were those who thought that a practical joker had been at work, but the force of the explosion was such as to show that the joke, if joke it were, was a decidedly serious matter. Threats had been made from time to time by anonymous letter writers to blow up the statue, but little attention was paid to them. The tenor of the written threats was to the effect that no monarch ought to be remembered in the capital city of a republic,

The Money Safe.
Needy Client—If I lose my case, I don't see how you are to be paid.
Lawyer—Oh, don't worry about that, my dear sir. The lawyer on the other side is my partner.—New York Weekly.

Not Exactly a Dodo.
Teacher—Bessie, name one bird that is now extinct.
Little Bessie—Dick.
Teacher—Dick? What sort of a bird is that?
Little Bessie—Our canary. The cat exterminated him.—The Presbyterian.

Hailed the Bottle.
An officer, at a state camp, decided to see for himself how his sentries were doing their duty. He was somewhat surprised at overhearing the following:
"Halt! Who goes there?"
"Friend—with a bottle."
"Pass, friend! Halt, bottle!"—Everybody's Magazine.

Some people try to make the most of themselves, and some others take antifat.

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STATUE OF GEN. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, WASHINGTON, D.C.

ready in place and is nearing completion. Its base is a huge square of stone with smaller stones superimposed to that the ascent to the statue proper will be by a succession of steps, though it is perhaps needless to say that the pedestal will not be given over to the uses of a stairway. At each corner of the base there is a lion couchant. The beasts have been shrouded to keep their bronze beauty hidden from the eyes of the multitude until the day comes to show the memorial in its completion.

The union general will be shown mounted on one of his favorite horses. It is said that the model of the horse shows lines that are as near perfection as art can make them. If the general's mount is as spirited and effective as the bronze horse shown in the memorial to Gen. Thomas on Thomas circle in this city it will leave nothing to be desired. The horse of Gen. Thomas is said to be the most perfect creature ever cast in metal.

The commission which had in charge the memorial to Gen. Grant had many difficulties to overcome before a site was selected. There was great objection to the placing of the statue in the Botanical garden, which is directly across the street from the grounds of the capitol at the Pennsylvania avenue corner where the peace monument stands. The Washington people, like the people in many other cities of the country, do not take kindly to the erection of stone and bronze memorials in what may be called the public pleasure grounds. They want them all to be placed in the little circles and squares at the intersections of the streets and avenues of the city.

After many meetings and after listening to many protests, the site in the Botanical garden was chosen and approved. In order to make room for the statue two magnificent elms had to be removed. The people mourned the loss of the elms, or rather mourned their prospective loss, for it was decided to transplant the trees, a tremendous undertaking, but one that finally was accomplished. It is too early yet to tell whether the transplanted elms will live or die in their new beds.

It has often been a source of wonder that no statue of Gen. Grant appears in the Memorial hall of the capitol, where each state has memorials of two of its representative sons, or it ought to be said daughters, for one woman appears in Memorial hall in marble.

Grant was born in Ohio, but he went to the war from Galena, Ill., and his first command during the early days of civil strife was an Illinois regiment. Lincoln is also claimed by Illinois, but the legislature of the state in selecting persons to be honored in Memorial hall at the capitol chose Gen. James A. Shields and Miss Willard, who was the president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

In a short time Virginia will place in Memorial hall a statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee. There have been those who have thought and said that both Lee and Grant, the two great commanders in the civil war, should have places in Memorial hall, but as neither Ohio, the place of Grant's birth, nor Illinois, the place of his adoption, has seen fit to honor him the chances are that his statue never will find a place in the hall, which once was used as the assembly place of the representatives of congress and which is now given over to

building from the south, and it is one of the most notable public memorials in the city of Washington, although it is true that fault has been found with a few minor details of the execution.

Sheridan's statue, representing "Little Phil" as he appeared at the battle of Winchester when rallying his troops to turn again to the attack, stands in a little green circle on Massachusetts avenue. The Sheridan memorial has been in place less than a year. The widow of the Shenandoah campaigner lives in a house the windows of which overlook the memorial of her husband.

It is curious perhaps that the memorials to the three greatest generals of the civil war who fought on the side of the north were not erected until many years after soldiers of less fame had been remembered. The statue of Gen. McPherson has stood for years in the public square named for this soldier, who was killed in the battle of Atlanta. Gen. Thomas "the rock of Chickamauga," was remembered in bronze nearly 30 years ago. Admirals Farragut and Dupont have represented the sea service of their country in memorial form in Washington for years. The statue of John A. Logan, the civilian soldier, has had a place in the nation's capital for a long time. Hancock was not forgotten and neither were some eight or ten other officers whose fame was bright, but which never shone with the extraordinary luster of that of Grant or Sherman.

There are scores of memorials of various kinds in Washington. Foreign nations are represented. In Lafayette square are the statues of the Frenchmen Lafayette and Rochambeau, who came to the aid of the colonies in their struggle against Great Britain.

Before long there will be two other statues in the square, one to the honor of Pulaski and another to Steuben. When these memorials are in place Lafayette square will contain five bronze figures, Lafayette, Rochambeau, Pulaski, Steuben and Andrew Jackson. The Jackson statue stands in the center of the park, while each of the Frenchmen has a corner to himself. The other corners will be occupied by the Pole and the German.

Emperor William about six years ago presented to the United States a statue of Frederick the Great. It was dedicated with impressive ceremonies Nov. 19, 1904. It was unveiled by the Baroness Speck von Sternberg, wife of the German ambassador, and was presented

fee, chief of staff; Maj.-Gen. Gillespie, of the general staff and master of ceremonies, and by Lieut.-Gen. von Loewenfeld, one of the special commissioners sent to the unveiling by the kaiser. An address was also made by Charlemagne Tower, American ambassador to Germany.

Seldom has the national capital witnessed a more brilliant and distinguished assembly than that which gathered on the esplanade of the army war college around the pedestal of Emperor William's gift. On the president's stand were seated the president and the members of his cabinet, the German ambassador and Baroness Speck von Sternberg and other distinguished persons. On the stand to the right and left of the statue were the officers of the army and navy in full dress uniform, members of the supreme court, members of congress and a number of distinguished invited guests.

Germany's gift created considerable unfavorable comment throughout the country on the part of the foreign population with no particular love for the emperor. The Poles were especially critical and Polish societies throughout the country met to protest against the United States accepting the present from royalty. The local Polish societies joined in the protest. There were many others who wondered what Emperor William was aiming

and that soon "something would be doing." Since that attempt to damage the memorial of the great Frederick a strict guard has been maintained about the statue.

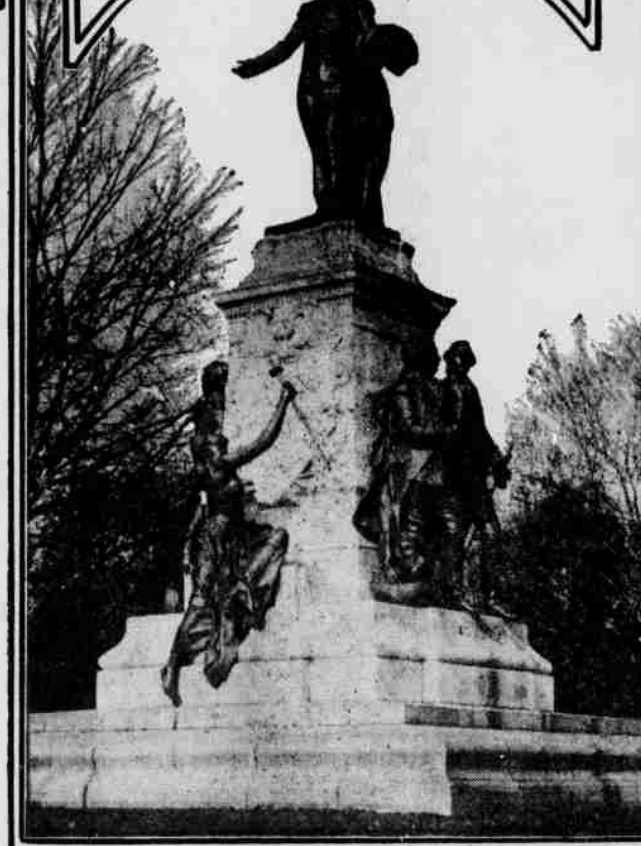
Representative Bartholdt of Missouri at the next session of congress will champion a measure intended to change the name of Lafayette square to Independence square and he will ask that the memorial to Gen. Jackson, which stands in the center of the park shall be replaced by one of George Washington. Mr. Bartholdt thinks that the name Lafayette square gives too much prominence to a man of one nationality, while there were men of other nationalities also to be remembered by statues in the park who gave just as much service to the struggling colonies.

The Missouri congressman makes an invidious distinction. Lafayette holds a peculiar place in the affections of Americans, and though it may be without right or reason, he is known much better to the people than either Steuben or Pulaski. There will be opposition to the change in the name of the square, but as Lafayette is remembered in bronze at its most commanding corner it may be that Mr. Bartholdt is right in contending that the double honor is too much to give one man.

General Steuben's service to the American patriots hardly can be estimated. It was not so much his aid in actual battle as his teaching of drill regulations and tactics and his imparting to the revolutionary officers of the art of maintaining efficient discipline that brought him fame and the honor of the leaders of the revolutionary cause.



STATUE OF GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, WASHINGTON, D.C.



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